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WEATHER—Tonight and Tuesday
partly cloudy, probably showers in
north portion.

Japanese Cruiser Strikes German Mine and Sinks

Tokio, Oct. 19.—Japan lost the cruiser Takachiho, which struck a mine while patrolling off Tsing Tau. The Takachiho was on patrol duty outside Tsing Tau when she fouled the mine. Japanese destroyers felt the explosion and saw the flames. They hurried to the assistance of the cruiser, which, however, disappeared quickly and in the darkness it was possible to rescue only twelve men. Twenty-eight officers, 54 non-commissioned officers and 189 seamen perished.

FRENCH SINK AUSTRIAN SUBMARINE

RUSSIANS REPORT ENORMOUS LOSSES OF GERMANS; RIVERS FILLED WITH BODIES

BRITISH NAVY IN CLOSE CONTACT WITH THE ALLIES' LEFT WING

Further Attempts of Germans to Turn Opposing Armies in Northern France Seem Blocked—German Torpedo Boat Destroyers Seen Off Dutch Coast—Only Alternative Open to Kaiser's Troops Is to Hack Away on Trio of Armies Confronting Them—Belgians Repulse Enemy.

ALLIES DRIVE GERMANS BACK THIRTY MILES

London Observers Believe Climax Cannot Be Far Off—"Germans May All Be Back in Fatherland Before Leaves Fall"—English Hope to See Alleged Words of Emperor William Come True—Paris Reports Advances in Direction of Lille, Strong Counter Attack at Chaulnes and on Right Wing in Alsace.

Paris, Oct. 19, 2:52 p. m.—The French war office gave out an official announcement this afternoon as follows: "In Belgium the heavy artillery of the enemy has cannonaded, but without result, the front from Nieupoort to Vladsloo, to the east of Dixmude.

"The forces of the allies, and notably the Belgian army, have not only repulsed further attacks on the part of the Germans, but have advanced as far as Roulers.

"On our left wing, between the river Lys and the canal of La Bassee, we have advanced in the direction of Lille. There has been very stubborn fighting on the front from La Bassee to Ablain and to St. Nazaire. We are advancing from house to house in these localities.

"To the north and to the south of Arras our troops have been fighting without respite for more than ten days and with a perseverance and a spirit which never for a moment have been relaxed.

"In the region of Chaulnes we have repulsed a strong counter attack delivered by the enemy and have won some ground.

"On the center there is nothing to report.

"On our right wing in Alsace to the west of Colmar, our advance posts are on the line between Bonhomme, Paris and Sulzern. More to the south we still occupy Thann."

Petrograd, Oct. 19, via London, 3:50 p. m.—A newspaper correspondent at Lemberg, referring to the German losses in the attempts to cross the upper San river telegraphs that this stream is filled with the bodies of German soldiers floating down to augment similar flotilla on the Vistula, where other German troops have met the same fate. The correspondent says that none of the repeated attempts to cross the San yet has been successful. Several of the outer forts at Przemyel are reported to have been captured, but these are not considered important, inasmuch as Przemyel already has been isolated and surrounded.

Berlin, Oct. 19, via London, 5:45 p. m.—German army headquarters has given out an official announcement under today's date as follows: "The attacks of the enemy to the west and northwest of Lille have been repulsed by our troops with the infliction of severe losses. "In the eastern arena of the war the situation remains unchanged."

Tokio, Oct. 19.—It is announced that a typhoon has struck Kiao-Chow,

French fleet, which was making its way along the Dalmatian coast. They were quickly sighted, however, by the French lookouts and a well directed shot sent one of them, the leader, to the bottom. The other submarine escaped. The French fleet subsequently recommenced the bombardment of the forts of Cattaro. An Austrian aeroplane dropped several bombs in the neighborhood of the fleet, but no damage was done.

London, Oct. 19, 1:50 p. m.—By reaching their tentacles out to the seaboard, the allied forces have established close contact with the British navy which is now on the extreme left of the line and seems—from the London view—for the moment to block effectually a further German effort to turn this wing.

That the Germans may have grasped this is perhaps indicated in the otherwise unexplained appearance of four of their torpedo boat destroyers Saturday off the Dutch coast southward bound. It is suggested that the object was for the destroyers to convey submarines which would dispute the command of the sea on the Belgian littoral.

Should the German navy undertake this venture it would be confronted with much the same proposition as has met the British fleet since the commencement of the war, and it would assume the same risks of colliding with mines heretofore faced by the British alone, because the British mine field stretches right along the Belgian coast from Ostend southward.

Only German Alternative. If, as the allies claim, their left cannot now be turned, the only alternative left the Germans is to hack away through the trio of armies confronting them, and General Von Kluck or General Von Arnim or whoever is in command of the German right, seems in no way loath to make the attempt. That they have made a forward move is evident not only from the newspaper dispatches, but from a confirmation of these dispatches in Saturday's official communication from Paris, which stated that the Belgians had repulsed several attempts of the Germans to cross the river Yser, which is ten miles nearer the coast than is the Thourout, Roulers and Menin line, which they occupied on the previous day.

As an offset to this, the British official information bureau, in one of its rare communications, says that the allies in the northern area have driven the Germans back more than thirty miles. The precise locality of his advance and retreat is not indicated, but it can have been only at some point on this western wing, where the Germans are trying to resume their interrupted dash on Paris by way of the coast towns.

Climax Seems Near. These, however, are only two points on the human barriers which are facing one another for hundreds of miles. Observers here think that a climax cannot be far off and the London papers are quoting approvingly, though not in the sense intended, the words attributed to Emperor William, who, in addressing his troops somewhere in France on October 3, is reported to have said:

"Before the leaves fall from the trees here, we shall all be back in the dear Fatherland."

The probability that the emperor never expressed this opinion does not detract from its value in the British construction.

Paris, Oct. 19, 6:45 a. m.—An interrupted offensive movement by the allies at certain points in northern France was predicted here today as the battle was resumed. The retaking of Armentieres, on the river Lys, on the Belgian frontier, and the occupation, ten miles west of Lille, of the right line leading towards Douai by Givenchy and Fromelles, was considered as constituting an excellent advance guard position by reason of its numerous places of support. This, with the progress in several sections, notably Arras, gave the allies hope of a continuance of their advance.

Lieutenant Colonel Rousset, the military critic, in reviewing the situation, refuses to concur in the statement made that the battle of the Aisne has been definitely won by the allies.

"One never knows what will happen," he says, "and while the enemy will not take the return route, a revival of its activity can be produced in another vicinity, especially if the Germans see that their maneuver in the north is endangered. But it is certain that on the horizontal line, going from the Oise to the Meuse the allies have nothing to fear, as every effort of the Germans from that side would certainly be stopped."

As to the new battle, that of Flanders, it is clearly offensive on the side of the allies. The circumstances which inspire us is that it will develop on ground more favorable for attack than for defense and that it is undulating land, widely spaced, where troops can easily develop for aggressive movements. The Socialists of France have declared as inopportune and premature the suggestions made that their comrades in the United States hold an international Socialist peace campaign.

The officials of Paris were greatly pleased that Sunday passed without a visit from German aeroplanes and today it had much praise for the activity of the aviation guard.

London, Oct. 19, 10:30 a. m.—From the point of view of the allied armies, so far as could be learned from dispatches reaching London today, the situation in West Flanders and in France, as far south as Lille, seemed on this, the 77th day of the war, perhaps more hopeful than at any time since the German advance on Paris was checked.

Though the news reaching England is meager and to an extent delayed, as always, all tidings seem to indicate that the German advance from Ostend on the French coast towns has been blocked temporarily at least, while further south in a region that was a week ago the extreme German right, the invaders have been again compelled to give ground before the allies' wedge force which has been concentrating on Lille.

Several reports contend that the Germans have withdrawn from this town, but this is not confirmed, nor is the report that they evacuated Courtrai, nearly 30 miles northwest. It seems plain, however, that the menace here grew marked and that the German army operating along the coast of Flanders found itself in peril of being cut off from the main body.

What opposition they met along the sea is only guess work for it has never been disclosed in Great Britain what forces the allies have or at what point they face the coast. All reports are practically clear of the Germans, who apparently are reforming to the south with reinforcements and the siege guns used to batter the Belgian forts and that they now propose to hammer on toward Dunkirk and Calais. One report says they are beyond Furnes, less than ten miles from Dunkirk.

Reinforcements from Brussels. Further south in France, reinforcements from Brussels are said to have been brought up before Lille, which the Germans are reported as bombarding in a desperate attempt to retake the place.

The Belgians themselves have been putting in some hard knocks. According to last night's Paris official communication, they have held the Germans in an attempt to cross the river Yser, southwest of Dixmude, Belgium. This was the first heard of the Belgian forces since the evacuation of Antwerp, and now they are found defending that little spot of their own country that the invaders have not taken. King Albert, unheard of for some time, is said to have cheered the men in the field.

Some of the London papers describe the German evacuation of Ostend as a retirement to the east on the theory that the allies' progress to the south threatened to isolate the Ostend garrison, making a retreat imperative. The dispatches are far from unanimous on the direction of the retirement, however, most of them describing it as a passage to the west and any attempt, therefore, to analyze it is but conjectural.

From various sources come reports, none of which are confirmed, that some sort of naval craft are being pressed into use by the allies in the canals of Flanders and perhaps from the sea. Sunday a dispatch direct from Dunkirk said that heavy firing could be heard there and it was believed that gunboats were being used in the canals. It was added that heavy fighting was progressing south of Ostend which, if true, meant the presence of allied forces at a point further north than heretofore suspected. This is contradicted by the report that the Germans are west of Furnes.

Though there was a sporadic recurrence of the anti-German rioting in parts of London early this morning, police protection has been increased and no serious outbreaks were reported during the forenoon in the city, but at Saffron Walden, in Essex, an English lawyer's house was attacked and the windows smashed because it was said he had been harboring two Germans. In the continuation of the rioting at Deptford last night, a German grain dealer's house and store were wrecked and then fired.

In the eastern war area the great battle of Poland appears to be progressing in favor of the Russians, who claim to have checked decisively the German forces in their attempt to cross the Vistula. The Russians in and around Warsaw are being temporarily protected from fresh German artillery aggression by reason of the impassable condition of the country through recent rains and owing to the destruction of the only railroad from Lodz to Warsaw on which the Germans could transport their heavy guns.

Around Przemyel, the Austrians claim to have killed and wounded 40,000 Russians and also to have crossed the Carpathians, but on the other hand the Russians repulsed an Austrian attempt to cross the river San. That the Austrians are meeting with vigorous opposition is admitted in the latest Vienna dispatch which says that "our troops are advancing as against a fortress."

SAW CANADA'S TROOPS AT SEA

New York, Oct. 19.—A line of gray transports, led by a pilot boat and two British cruisers and flanked by an armada of battleships, cruisers and destroyers, a line so long that it laid the smudge of its smoke against the sky as far as sailors could see to the east and west—such was the fleet that carried Canada's troops to England and its convoys as glimpsed from the decks of the Minnewaska, 370 miles from the mouth of the Thames on October 10. Officers of the steamer told of the spectacle on her arrival here today.

There were 32 transports in the line and they churned the water of one another's wakes at distances of half a mile to a mile. Each transport flew the British flag.

Well to the front of the long line, perhaps five miles in advance, steamed the leader—apparently sent ahead to make sure the way was clear, for she carried no troops—with a cruiser to the starboard and another to port forward.

All the transports were converted passenger liners or merchantmen and some of them were recognized by the Minnewaska's officers, who viewed the maritime procession through glasses. The Lapland and the Zealand were in the fleet; but all the names had been painted over, so the officers were uncertain about the others.

Notwithstanding the fact that the British ensign floated over the Minnewaska, a cruiser darted out from the line of convoys, circled the Minnewaska, came quite close and steamed alongside till the last transport was a speck on the horizon. Then the cruiser steamed away without a word.

GERMAN ADVANCE HAS BEEN HALTED

Enemy Short of Ammunition and Stores—Preparing to Strike Heavy Blow.

MOVING BIG GUNS

Large Bodies of Troops Being Pushed Forward—Dunkirk Faces German Attack.

London, Oct. 19, 3:15 a. m.—"The advance of the German forces threatening the northern French sea coast has been halted for the moment," says the correspondent of the Chronicle in northern France. The Germans have suffered heavily in the recent fighting and are now short of munitions and stores. However, they are preparing to strike a heavy blow. It is probable that they will attempt to penetrate the defenses of Dunkirk with the object of overrunning the French coast as far as Calais and Boulogne. The heavy siege guns from Antwerp are being moved toward the present German line, while large bodies of German troops are being pushed forward. A large force of Germans is centered at Thourout, twelve miles southwest of Bruges, Belgium.

"Dunkirk is calm, although the city realizes it is menaced. Along the front of both armies the duty in the trenches is made more unpleasant by heavy rains and the ground between the armies is, in many cases, a bog. The weather is turning colder and the mists and fogs make the low lying country unhealthy."

CONSUL'S LIFE IS IN DANGER

Three Times This Year Italian Consul General Has Had a Narrow Escape.

New York, Oct. 19.—The police today were investigating a destructive explosion which occurred yesterday in the basement of a Fifth Avenue apartment house in which Giacomino Fara Forni, Italian consul general in New York, has an apartment. William Walters, engineer of the house, was blinded and not expected to live. Inspector Egan of the bureau of commerce, said the damage had been caused by some high explosive.

Consul Forni was out of town and his apartment on the third floor was not damaged. It was recalled that the consul's life had been endangered three times this year, the last occurring on September 18, when he was struck down by a blackjack as he was leaving the subway.

COMMISSION CALLS FOR INFORMATION

Washington, Oct. 19.—Detailed information of all block signal and other train safety apparatus in use on American railroads was called for today by the interstate commerce commission, in an order which specifies that the statistics must be in Washington not later than January 15, 1915. The information may be used in connection with the physical valuation work or safety investigation.

Inefficiency of the train order system was assigned by the interstate commerce commission as the principal cause of a head-on collision on the Kansas City Southern railway near Tipton Ford, Mo., on August 5, in which 43 were killed and 38 were injured.

LILLE EVACUATED FOR THIRD TIME

Allies Capture of Laventie and Estaires Forces Germans to Hasty Retreat.

ENEMY FALLING BACK

Kaiser's Army Not Defeated But in Position of Extreme Peril.

London, Oct. 19, 2:03 a. m.—"Lille has been evacuated by the Germans for the third time," says the Telegraph's correspondent in the north of France. "This evacuation was made necessary by the allies' capture of Laventie and Estaires, which forced the Germans hastily to leave the plain between Hazebrouck and Lille."

"Every where along our left flank we have been successful and the Germans are falling back under pressure. It is not even certain that they will hold Ostend. Refugees tell me that there were no Germans in Ostend on Friday."

"The German army has not been defeated in the western theatre of action, but its position is one of extreme peril. The allies took Bailleul, 17 miles northwest by west of Lille on Thursday."

RUSSIANS ARE HEAVY LOSERS

Austrians Allege Czar's Troops Lost 40,000 Dead and Wounded in Przemyel Attack.

London, Oct. 18, 9:50 a. m.—A dispatch from Vienna via Amsterdam to Reuters Telegram company, gives an official statement of the Austrian operations in Galicia, issued by General Von Hofer, the deputy chief of the Austrian general staff, on Sunday. It says:

"Our attack on both banks of the Strzawa river, south of Przemyel, was continued yesterday and our troops succeeded in getting close to the enemy. At several points our troops were advancing as against a fortress. Last night several attacks of the Russians were repulsed with heavy losses, for our heavy artillery is now in action."

"The pursuit of the enemy north of Wyszow, near the Carpathian passes, has continued. In other parts our troops have already advanced over the Carpathians."

"The Russian losses during their attacks on Przemyel are estimated at 40,000 dead and wounded."

MONSIGNOR BENSON DIES IN LONDON

London, Oct. 19, 1:10 p. m.—The death of the Very Rev. Monsignor Robert Hugh Benson was announced today.

Monsignor Benson was born in 1871, a son of Archbishop Benson. At the time of his death he was a priest in the Catholic arch diocese of Westminster. He was ordained in Rome in 1904. In 1905 he was made assistant priest at the Catholic church at Cambridge, England, and in 1911 he was appointed private chamberlain to Pope Pius X. He was an author of note on religious matters.